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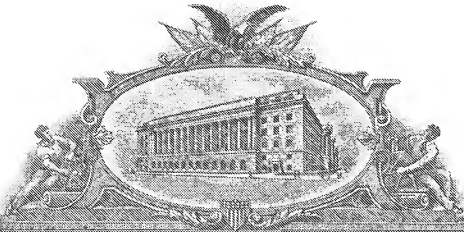
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CO-CATALYSIS OF AUTOCATALYTIC POLYOLS FOR LOW DENSITY POLYURETHANE FOAMS WITH IMPROVED AGING CHARACTERISTICS					
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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FILING ONLY

**CO-CATALYSIS OF AUTOCATALYTIC POLYOLS FOR LOW DENSITY
POLYURETHANE FOAMS WITH IMPROVED AGING CHARACTERISTICS**

The present invention pertains to the co-catalysis of autocatalytic amine-based polyols with acid blocked, gelling, amine catalysts, and to the use of this catalyst combination in the production of low density polyurethane foams having superior aging characteristics and reduced VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds).

Polyether polyols based on the polymerization of alkylene oxides, and/or polyester polyols, are the major components of a polyurethane system together with isocyanates. Polyols can also be filled polyols, such as SAN (Styrene/Acrylonitrile), PIPA (polyisocyanate polyaddition) or PHD (polyurea) polyols, as described in "Polyurethane Handbook", by G. Oertel, Hanser publisher. These systems generally contain additional components such as cross-linkers, chain extenders, surfactants, cell regulators, stabilizers, antioxidants, flame retardant additives, eventually fillers, and typically catalysts such as tertiary amines and/or organometallic salts.

Tertiary amine catalysts are of two types: the blowing catalysts more prone to activate the reaction between isocyanate and water; and the gelling type amines which are favoring the reaction between the isocyanate and the polyol. These catalytic activities are dependent on the amine structure. i.e. an aliphatic tertiary amine, such as bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether, known as Niax*99 (trademark of General Electric) is a typical blowing catalyst, while a cyclic compound, such as triethylenediamine, or Dabco* crystal (trademark of Air Products & Chemicals inc), is a standard gelling catalyst.

Organometallic catalysts, such as lead or mercury salts, can raise environmental issues due to leaching upon aging of the polyurethane products. Others, such as tin salts, are often detrimental to polyurethane aging.

Such tertiary amine catalysts are generally considered fugitive amines as they do not react into the urethane polymer matrix and remain as low molecular weight compounds in the polymer. As a result, freshly prepared foams

using these catalysts often exhibit the typical odor of the amines and generate fogging (emission of volatile products or VOC). In addition, such fugitive catalysts can vapor stain polyvinyl chloride based foils used in car interior and degrade polycarbonate inserts.

Various alternative catalysts have been proposed. One is the use of amine catalysts which contain a hydrogen isocyanate reactive group, i.e. a hydroxyl or a primary and/or a secondary amine. Such compounds are disclosed in EP 677,540, EP 747,407, and EP 1,109,847; and U.S. Patents 3,448,065; 4,122,038; 4,368,278 and 4,510,269. A reported advantage of this catalyst composition is these amines are incorporated into the polyurethane product. However, such reactive catalysts have to be used at high levels in the polyurethane formulation to compensate for their lack of mobility during the foaming reactions and since they are monofunctional they act as chain stoppers. Hence these reactive amine catalysts have a detrimental effect on the polymer build up and affect polyurethane product physical characteristics, especially foam aging.

Acid blocked amine catalyst salts are reported to give delayed reactivity, as disclosed for instance in U.S. Patents 2,932,621; 3,769,244; 3,862,150; 4,086,213; 4,115,634; 4,165,412; 4,204,062; 4,456,696; 4,464,488; 5,489,618; 6,387,972; and EP publications 1,018,525 and 1,018,526.

Use of specific amine-initiated polyols is proposed in EP 539,819, in U.S. Patent 5,672,636 and in WO 01/ 58,976. These polyols possess autocatalytic characteristics, i.e. they act as catalysts per se and are incorporated into the urethane polymer. Another type of autocatalytic polyol is one containing a tertiary amine either in the chain or introduced in the capping of a polyol.

While these autocatalytic polyols are better in foam aging than reactive amines since they are not chain-stoppers, they do not fully catalyze all the polyurethane reactions, i.e. give a balanced profile between blowing and gelling, especially in formulations containing high water levels. Hence tertiary

amine based, autocatalytic polyols require a co-catalysis in low density foam formulations.

Therefore, there continues to be a need for polyols with autocatalytic activity giving a proper balance between the gel and foaming reactions. There also continues to be a need to reduce the amount of fugitive amine in polyurethane compositions while maintaining good foam properties including good aging characteristics.

It is an object of the present invention to produce low density polyurethane foams having superior aging characteristics with the combination of autocatalytic polyols and reduced levels of fugitive amine based co-catalysts.

It is another objective of the present invention to produce polyurethane products in the absence or substantial reduction of organometallic catalysts. With the reduction of the amount of amine and reduction or elimination of organometallic catalysts, the disadvantages associated with such catalysts can be minimized or avoided.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a polyurethane catalyst system which gives good foam cure, i.e. short cycle times, even at high water levels and high isocyanate indexes, while the fugitive catalyst level is minimized and VOC's are reduced.

In another aspect, the use of the new polyurethane catalysts of the present invention could reduce the level of catalyst vapors the atmosphere in a manufacturing plant.

The present invention is a process for the production of a flexible polyurethane foam by reaction of a mixture of

(a) at least one liquid organic polyisocyanate with
(b) a polyol composition comprising

(b1) from 0 to 98 percent by weight of a polyol compound having a functionality of 2 to 8 and a hydroxyl number of from 15 to 200 and

(b2) from 2 to 100 by weight of a polyol compound having a functionality of 2 to 8, a hydroxyl number of from 15

to 200 and containing at least one tertiary amine group providing autocatalytic function,

wherein the weight percent is based on the total amount of polyol composition (b)

5 (c) in the presence of at least one gelling amine catalyst, having a cyclic structure and being not more than 80 % , on a molar basis, acid blocked,

(d) in the presence of water as a blowing agent; and

(e) optionally additives or auxiliary agents known
10 per se for the production of polyurethane foams.

In another embodiment, the present invention is a process whereby the polyol (b2) and acid blocked amine (c) combination is able to replace at least 10 % of the conventional fugitive and/or reactive amine catalysts, more preferably 20 %
15 and most preferably at least 30 %, while keeping the same processing conditions when making the polyurethane foam. The most preferred level of (b2) and (c) addition is where the need for another conventional, fugitive or reactive tertiary amine catalysts or organometallic salt is eliminated.

20 In another embodiment, the present invention is a process whereby there is no other catalyst besides the combination of autocatalytic polyol (b2) and the acid blocked amine (c) gelling catalyst.

In another embodiment, the present invention is a
25 process whereby the acid blocked amine(c) gelling catalyst contains a reactive hydrogen able to react with isocyanate.

In another embodiment, the present invention is a process whereby autocatalytic polyol (b2) is an alkylene oxide adduct of an initiator bearing N-methyl and/or N,N-dimethyl
30 amino groups.

In another embodiment, the present invention is a process whereby polyol (b2) is a blend of amine initiated and amine capped polyols.

In another embodiment, the acid used to partially
35 block the gelling amine catalyst (c) is a carboxylic acid.

In another embodiment, the acid used to partially block the gelling amine catalyst and produce catalyst (c) is a carboxylic acid containing at least one hydroxyl moiety.

5 In another embodiment, the present invention is a process whereby the blowing agent (d) is only water.

In another embodiment the present invention is a process whereby water level as blowing agent (d) is at least 3.5 PHP (per hundred parts of polyol (b)).

10 In another embodiment the present invention is a process whereby the polyurethane foam is molded.

In another embodiment the present invention is a process whereby the polyurethane foam density is less than 70 kg/m³.

15 In another embodiment the present invention is a process whereby the polyurethane molded parts are demolded in less than 8 minutes.

In another embodiment the present invention is a process whereby the polyurethane foam is used to produce multihardness foams, i.e., parts with different hardnesses.

20 In another embodiment the present invention is a process whereby the polyurethane foam is used to produce automotive seats and padding.

In another embodiment, the present invention is a process as disclosed above wherein the polyisocyanate (a)
25 contains at least one polyisocyanate that is a reaction product of a excess of polyisocyanate with a polyol as defined by (b2).

In a further embodiment, the present invention is a process as disclosed above where the polyol (b) contains a polyol-terminated prepolymer obtained by the reaction of an
30 excess of polyol with a polyisocyanate wherein the polyol is defined by (b2).

The invention further provides for polyurethane foams produced by any of the above processes.

Detailed Description

In accordance with the present invention, the addition of an acid blocked amine catalyst (c) to a polyurethane reaction mixture which includes an autocatalytic polyol (b2) reduces the need to use a conventional fugitive or reactive tertiary amine catalyst or an organometallic catalyst within the mixture. Optionally these acid blocked catalysts (c) contain reactive hydrogens, and can react with the isocyanate and become part of the polymer. This combination of polyol (b2) and catalyst (c) to polyurethane reaction mixtures can also reduce the mold dwell time in the production of molded foams or improve some polyurethane product properties, such as foam hardness, tear strength or foam heat and humid aging.

The present invention further provides a polyurethane catalysts system which gives good foam processing, i.e. minimal level of scrap, while the physical characteristics of the polyurethane foams made therefrom, such as foam load-bearing, tear strength, tensile strength and elongation, as well as foam aging, are not adversely affected and may even be improved by the reduction or elimination in the amount of conventional or reactive amine catalysts, and by elimination of organometallic catalysts.

The present invention also provides for a mean to adjust reactivity, such as foaming and/or gelation rates, by using the combination of autocatalytic polyols and amine based co-catalysts.

The combination of autocatalytic polyols (b2) with acid blocked cyclic amine catalysts of the gelling type (c) can be used together with conventional polyols (b1), including copolymer polyols of the SAN, PHD or PIPA type. As used herein the term polyols are those materials having at least one group containing an active hydrogen atom capable of undergoing reaction with an isocyanate. Preferred among such compounds are materials having at least two hydroxyls, primary or secondary, or at least two amines, primary or secondary, carboxylic acid, or thiol groups per molecule. Compounds having at least two hydroxyl groups or at least two amine groups per molecule are

especially preferred due to their desirable reactivity with polyisocyanates.

Suitable polyols (b1) that can be used to produce polyurethane foams of the present invention are well known in the art and include those described herein and any other commercially available polyol and/or SAN, PIPA or PHD copolymer polyols. Such polyols are described in "Polyurethane Handbook", by G. Oertel, Hanser publishers. Mixtures of one or more polyols and/or one or more copolymer polyols may also be used to produce polyurethane products according to the present invention.

Representative polyols include polyether polyols, polyester polyols, polyhydroxy-terminated acetal resins, hydroxyl-terminated amines and polyamines. Examples of these and other suitable isocyanate-reactive materials are described more fully in U.S. Patent 4,394,491. Alternative polyols that may be used include polyalkylene carbonate-based polyols and polyphosphate-based polyols. Preferred are polyols prepared by adding an alkylene oxide, such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide or a combination thereof, to an initiator having from 2 to 8, preferably 2 to 6 active hydrogen atoms. Catalysis for this polymerization can be either anionic or cationic, with catalysts such as KOH, CsOH, boron trifluoride, or a double cyanide complex (DMC) catalyst such as zinc hexacyanocobaltate or quaternary phosphazanium compound.

The polyol or blends thereof employed depends upon the end use of the polyurethane foam to be produced. The hydroxyl number and molecular weight of the polyol or polyols employed can vary accordingly over a wide range. In general, the hydroxyl number of the polyols employed may range from 15 to 200.

In the production of a flexible polyurethane foam, the polyol is preferably a polyether polyol and/or a polyester polyol. The polyol generally has an average functionality ranging from 2 to 5, preferably 2 to 4, and an average hydroxyl number ranging from 15 to 200 mg KOH/g, preferably from 20 to 70 mgKOH/g. As a further refinement, the specific foam application will likewise influence the choice of base polyol. As an

example, for molded foam, the hydroxyl number of the base polyol may be on the order of 20 to 60 with ethylene oxide (EO) capping, and for slabstock foams the hydroxyl number may be on the order of 25 to 75 and is either mixed feed EO/PO (propylene oxide) or is only slightly capped with EO or is 100 percent PO based.

The initiators for the production of polyols (b1) generally have 2 to 8 functional groups that will react with the alkylene oxide. Examples of suitable initiator molecules are water, organic dicarboxylic acids, such as succinic acid, adipic acid, phthalic acid and terephthalic acid and polyhydric, in particular dihydric to octahydric alcohols or dialkylene glycols, for example ethanediol, 1,2- and 1,3-propanediol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, glycerol, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, sorbitol and sucrose or blends thereof. Initiators for polyols (b2) include linear and cyclic amine compounds containing a tertiary amine such as ethanoldiamine, triethanoldiamine, and various isomers of toluene diamine, ethylenediamine, N-methyl-1,2-ethanediamine, N-Methyl-1,3-propanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-1,3-diaminopropane, N,N-dimethylethanolamine, 3,3'-diamino-N-methyldipropylamine, N,N-dimethyl-1,4-diaminobutane, N,N-dimethyl-1,3-diaminopropane, N,N-dimethyldipropylenetriamine, aminopropyl-imidazole, N-aminoethylpiperazine. Preferably the initiator of polyol (b2) contains a N-methyl and/or a N,N-dimethyl amino group.

Autocatalytic polyols (b2) are based on a polyol containing an amine. Preferably the copolymer polymer feedstock polyol (b2b) also contains at least one tertiary amine group, more preferably at least one N-methyl amino group or at least one N,N-dimethylamino group. Such autocatalytic polyols are known in the art. Examples of suitable initiators include those disclosed in U.S. Patents 5,476,969 and 5,672,636, tertiary amine diols as disclosed in EP 0488219 B1 and EP Publications 1268598, 1319034, and EP 1419189, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference. Integration of tertiary amine functions in the polyol chain can be done by using an

alkylaziridine as a co-monomer when making the polyether polyol. Polyols containing a tertiary amine can also be obtained by capping a polyol with a tertiary amine group, for example N,N-dialkyl-glycidylamine, as described in WO 94/02,525.

- 5 The properties of the autocatalytic polyols can vary widely as described above for polyol (b1) and such parameters as average molecular weight, hydroxyl number, functionality, etc. will generally be selected based on the end use application of the formulation, that is, what type of polyurethane product.
- 10 Selection of a polyol with the appropriate hydroxyl number, level of ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and butylenes oxide, functionality and equivalent weight are standard procedures known to those skilled in the art. For example, polyols with a high level of ethylene oxide will be hydrophilic and may be more
- 15 prone to catalyze the water-isocyanate or urea reaction while polyols with a high amount of propylene oxide or butylenes oxide will be more hydrophobic and will favor the urethane reaction.

- The acid blocked amine catalyst (c) is either liquid or solid at room temperature. It can be dissolved in glycol or water or any other
- 20 proper solvent or diluent. Amines used to form the amine salt with a acid can be any of the tertiary amines used for catalyzing the reactions of isocyanate with compounds containing active hydrogen. Preferably the acid blocked amine catalysts of the gelling type (c) are based on a cyclic structure. Examples of
- 25 such gelling tertiary amines are triethylenediamine or (TEDA); 3-hydroxymethyl quinuclidine, 3-quinuclidinol; imidazole; 1,2-dimethylimidazole; 1-methylimidazole; 2-methyl-2-imidazolone; 1,5-diazabicyclo(4.3.0)non-ene or (DBN); 1,8-diazabicyclo(5.4.0)undec-7-ene or (DBU); N,N'-dimethylpiperazine;
- 30 2,4-diamino-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine; dimethyl benzylamine, N-methyl pyrrolidone, N-vinyl pyrrolidone, N-methyl morpholine, N-ethyl morpholine, and dimethylcyclohexylamine. It has been found surprisingly that, when partially acid blocked and used
- 35 with amine based autocatalytic polyols (b2), they give better balanced polyurethane reactions, leading to improved foam aging characteristics.

Acid blocked gelling catalysts can be made through various chemistries. Preferably they are combined with a diluent, or a solvent when they are solid, and the acid is then slowly added

under stirring while exotherm is controlled via proper cooling of the reactor.

The acids used to neutralize the cyclic amine and get the catalyst (c) can be organic acids, such as carboxylic acids or amino-acids, or non-organic acids, such as sulfuric or phosphoric acids. Preferably these acids are carboxylic, such as formic or acetic acids, and more preferably they contain a hydroxyl functionality, as described in US patent 5,489,618. Other preferred acids are carboxylic acids containing halofunctionality, as described in EP 1,018,525; or aryloxy substituted carboxylic acids, as described in EP 1,018,526. The acid can also be an ester, as described in U.S. Patent 6,432,86; It can also be a diacid, as claimed in EP 989,146. Another possibility are unsaturated acids, such as acrylic acid.

The molar ratio between the acid and the amine is less than 0.8 which means than not more than 80 % of the amine is neutralized when this amine contains one tertiary amine group. More preferably the amine is neutralized at less than 50 %, whichever its structure is, i.e. only 50 % or less of the tertiary nitrogens are blocked.

Without being bound by any theory, it is thought that the acid used to block the gelling amine to get catalyst (c) will neutralize some of the autocatalytic polyol (b2) once the polyol, water, amine, surfactant, crosslinker blend is made to prepare the polyurethane foam. Additionally the crosslinker can also be partially neutralized, when it is amine based, as it is the case with diethanolamine, triethanolamine, etc.

It is essential the amine for catalyst (c) are cyclic in order to give good gelling catalytic activity, as blowing amines, such as aliphatic tertiary amines, once neutralized with an acid, do not give the balanced catalytic profile needed to get better foam characteristics as observed in the present invention. This is also critical when high water levels are used in the formulation for the production of foam with low densities. Again, without being bound by any theory, it is thought that the combination polyol (b2) and acid blocked aliphatic amines gives a reaction profile too close to the blowing side and not enough on the gelling side.

The weight ratio of acid blocked, gelling, amine catalyst (c) to polyol (b2) will vary depending onto the reaction profile required by the specific application. Usually polyol (b2) will be used at levels up to 100 parts, but preferably at a level below 60 parts, while catalyst (c) will be used at levels below 2 parts, more preferably at levels below 1 part. Generally if a reaction mixture with a base level of catalyst having specified curing, the combination polyol (b2) and catalyst (c) is added in an amount so that the curing time is equivalent where the reaction mix contains at least 10 percent by weight less conventional catalyst. Preferably the combination of (b2) and (c) is added to give a reaction mixture containing 20 percent less catalyst than the base level. More preferably the addition of (b2) and (c) will reduce the amount of catalyst required by 30 percent over the base level. The most preferred level of (b2) and (c) addition is where the need for another conventional, fugitive or reactive tertiary amine catalysts or organometallic salt is eliminated.

In another embodiment, the level of conventional amine and organometallic catalysts levels may be kept at the same level and the combination of autocatalytic polyols and acid blocked amines can be used to decrease the mold dwell time.

Combination of two or more acid blocked, gelling, amine catalysts (c) or combination of two or more autocatalytic polyol (b2) can also be used with satisfactory results in a single polyurethane formulation when one wants for instance to adjust blowing and gelling reactions modifying for instance the amine structures either of the autocatalytic polyol (b2) or of the gelling catalyst (c) with different tertiary amines, functionalities, equivalent weights, etc, and their respective amounts in the formulations. Combination of acids to neutralize the gelling amine(s) can also be contemplated for the same reason, i.e. adjustment of reaction profile and eventually of delayed action.

Polyols pre-reacted with polyisocyanates and polyol (b2) with no free isocyanate functions can also be used in the polyurethane formulation. Isocyanate prepolymers based on polyol (b2) can be prepared with standard equipment, using

conventional methods, such as heating the polyol (b2) in a reactor and adding slowly the isocyanate under stirring and then adding eventually a second polyol, or by prereacting a first polyol with a diisocyanate and then adding polyol (b2).

5 The isocyanates which may be used with the autocatalytic polymers of the present invention include aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, arylaliphatic and aromatic isocyanates. Aromatic isocyanates, especially aromatic polyisocyanates are preferred.

10 Examples of suitable aromatic isocyanates include the 4,4'-, 2,4' and 2,2'-isomers of diphenylmethane diisocyanate (MDI), blends thereof and polymeric and monomeric MDI blends toluene-2,4- and 2,6-diisocyanates (TDI), m- and p-phenylenediisocyanate, chlorophenylene-2,4-diisocyanate, 15 diphenylene-4,4'-diisocyanate, 4,4'-diisocyanate-3,3'-dimehtyldiphenyl, 3-methyldiphenyl-methane-4,4'-diisocyanate and diphenyletherdiisocyanate and 2,4,6-triisocyanatotoluene and 2,4,4'-triisocyanatodiphenylether.

 Mixtures of isocyanates may be used, such as the 20 commercially available mixtures of 2,4- and 2,6-isomers of toluene diisocyanates. A crude polyisocyanate may also be used in the practice of this invention, such as crude toluene diisocyanate obtained by the phosgenation of a mixture of toluene diamine or the crude diphenylmethane diisocyanate 25 obtained by the phosgenation of crude methylene diphenylamine. TDI/MDI blends may also be used. MDI or TDI based prepolymers can also be used, made either with polyol (b1), polyol (b2) or any other polyol as described heretofore. Isocyanate-terminated prepolymers are prepared by reacting an excess of polyisocyanate 30 with polyols, including aminated polyols or imines/enamines thereof, or polyamines.

 Examples of aliphatic polyisocyanates include ethylene diisocyanate, 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate, cyclohexane 1,4-diisocyanate, 4,4'- 35 dicyclohexylmethane diisocyanate, saturated analogues of the above mentioned aromatic isocyanates and mixtures thereof.

 The preferred polyisocyanates for the production of rigid or semi-rigid foams are polymethylene polyphenylene

isocyanates, the 2,2', 2,4' and 4,4' isomers of diphenylmethylene diisocyanate and mixtures thereof. For the production of flexible foams, the preferred polyisocyanates are the toluene-2,4- and 2,6-diisocyanates or MDI or combinations of TDI/MDI or prepolymers made therefrom.

Isocyanate tipped prepolymer based on polyol (b2) can also be used in the polyurethane formulation.

For producing a polyurethane-based foam, a blowing agent is generally required. In the production of flexible polyurethane foams, water is preferred as a blowing agent. The amount of water is preferably in the range of from 0.5 to 10 parts by weight, more preferably from 2 to 7 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the polyol. Other blowing agents can be liquid or gaseous carbon dioxide, methylene chloride, acetone, pentane, isopentane, methylal or dimethoxymethane, dimethylcarbonate. Use of artificially reduced, or increased, atmospheric pressure can also be contemplated with the present invention.

In addition to the foregoing critical components, it is often desirable to employ certain other ingredients in preparing polyurethane polymers. Among these additional ingredients are surfactants, preservatives, flame retardants, colorants, antioxidants, reinforcing agents, stabilizers and fillers, including polyurethane foam recycled powder.

In making polyurethane foam, it is generally preferred to employ an amount of a surfactant to stabilize the foaming reaction mixture until it cures. Such surfactants advantageously comprise a liquid or solid organosilicone surfactant. Other surfactants include polyethylene glycol ethers of long-chain alcohols, tertiary amine or alkanolamine salts of long-chain alkyl acid sulfate esters, alkyl sulfonic esters and alkyl arylsulfonic acids. Such surfactants are employed in amounts sufficient to stabilize the foaming reaction mixture against collapse and the formation of large, uneven cells. Typically, 0.2 to 3 parts of the surfactant per 100 parts by weight total polyol (b) are sufficient for this purpose.

A crosslinking agent or a chain extender may be added, if necessary. The crosslinking agent or the chain extender includes low-molecular polyhydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, and glycerin; low-molecular amine polyol such as diethanolamine and triethanolamine; polyamines such as ethylene diamine, xylenediamine, and methylene-bis(o-chloroaniline). The use of such crosslinking agents or chain extenders is known in the art as disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,863,979 and 4,963,399 and EP 549,120.

When preparing foams for use in transportation, a flame retardant is sometimes included as an additive. Any known liquid or solid flame retardant can be used with the autocatalytic polyols of the present invention. Generally such flame retardant agents are halogen-substituted phosphates and inorganic flame proofing agents. Common halogen-substituted phosphates are tricresyl phosphate, tris(1,3-dichloropropyl phosphate, tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate and tetrakis (2-chloroethyl)ethylene diphosphate. Inorganic flame retardants include red phosphorous, aluminum oxide hydrate, antimony trioxide, ammonium sulfate, expandable graphite, urea or melamine cyanurate or mixtures of at least two flame retardants. In general, when present, flame retardants are added at a level of from 5 to 50 parts by weight, preferable from 5 to 25 parts by weight of the flame retardant per 100 parts per weight of the total polyol present. Although most flame retardant additives are acidic by nature, it is discovered the use of such additives is compatible with the present invention.

The applications for foams produced by the present invention are those known in the industry. Flexible foams find use in applications such as furniture, mattresses, sofas, packaging, shoe soles, automobile seats, sun visors, armrests, door panels, noise insulation parts and dashboards.

Processing for producing polyurethane products are well known in the art. In general components of the polyurethane-forming reaction mixture may be mixed together in any convenient manner, for example by using any of the mixing equipment described in the prior art for the purpose such as

described in "Polyurethane Handbook", by G. Oertel, Hanser publisher.

The polyurethane products are either produced continuously or discontinuously, by injection, pouring, spraying, casting, calendering, etc; these are made under free rise or molded conditions, with or without release agents, in-mold coating, or any inserts or skin put in the mold. In case of flexible foams, those can be mono- or dual-hardness.

The following examples are given to illustrate the invention and should not be interpreted as limiting in anyway. Unless stated otherwise, all parts and percentages are given by weight.

A description of the raw materials used in the examples is as follows.

DEOA	is 85 % diethanolamine in water.
Niax Y-10184	is a silicone based surfactant Available from General Electric.
20 Dabco DC 5169	is a silicone-based surfactant available from Air Products and Chemicals Inc.
Dabco 33 LV	is a tertiary amine catalyst available from Air Products and Chemicals Inc.
25 Niax A-1	is a tertiary amine catalyst Available from General Electric.
Niax A-300	is a proprietary acid blocked, gelling, tertiary amine
30 catalyst available from General Electric.	
Niax A-400	is a proprietary acid blocked, blowing, tertiary amine catalyst available from General Electric.
35 Salicylic Acid	is a carboxylic acid available from Aldrich.

	Polyol A	is a 1,700 equivalent weight (EW) propoxylated tetrol initiated with 3,3'-diamino-N-methyl dipropylamine and capped with 15 % ethylene oxide.
5	Polyol B	is a 1,700 equivalent weight propoxylated tetrol initiated with 3,3'-diamino-N-methyl dipropylamine and capped with 20 % ethylene oxide.
10	SPECFLEX NC 632	is a 1,700 EW polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene polyol initiated with a blend of glycerol and sorbitol available from The Dow Chemical Company.
15	Specflex NC-630	is a 1,700 EW polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene polyol initiated with a blend of glycerol and sucrose available from The Dow Chemical Company.
20	Voranol 4053	is a high EO containing hexol, used as a cell opener available from The Dow Chemical Company
25	SPECFLEX NC-700	is a 40 percent SAN based copolymer polyol with an average hydroxyl number of 20 available from The Dow Chemical Company.
	VORANATE T-80	is TDI 80/20 isocyanate available from The Dow Chemical Company.

30 Foams made in the laboratory on the bench are produced by preblending polyols, surfactants, crosslinkers, catalysts and water, conditioned at 25° C. Isocyanate also conditioned at 25°C is added under stirring at 3,000 RPM for 5 seconds. At the end of mixing the reactants are poured in a 30x30x10 cm aluminum

35 mold heated at 60°C which is subsequently closed. The mold is sprayed with the release agent Klueber 41-2013, available from Klueber Chemie, prior to use. Foam curing at 4 minutes is

assessed by manually demolding the part, looking for internal and external defects. If none, the part is rated as OK.

- Machine made foams are prepared using a Cannon high pressure machine. Mold size is 40x40x10 cm and demolding time is 6 minutes.

All foams are tested according to ASTM D-3574-83 test methods.

10 **Example 1**

Preparation of acid blocked, gelling, cyclic amine catalyst (c):

- In 88.83 grams of water, 10.16 grams (or 0.0295 mmol TEDA) of Dabco 33 LV are added. The blend is stirred at room temperature to get a homogeneous blend. Then 1.01 grams (or 0.0073 mmol) of salicylic acid is slowly dissolved under stirring. After a slight exotherm, a homogeneous solution is obtained after cooling at room temperature.

20 **Example 2**

Preparation of a polyol masterbatch:

The following polyol blend is made (values in grams):

	Solution example 1	3.94
25	Specflex NC-632	20
	Specflex NC-700	30
	Polyol A	50
	DEOA	0.8
	Dabco DC-5169	0.60

30

Example 3 and comparative 3A

Foaming tests on the bench are done using the following formulations in Table 1. Values of material added are parts by weight.

Table 1

Example	3	3A
Polyol blend example 2	105.34	
Specflex NC-632		20
Specflex NC-700		30
Polyol A		50
water		3.5
Dabco 33LV		0.4
DEOA		0.8
Dabco DC-5169		0.6
Voranate T-80	Index 100	Index 100
Foam core density (kg/m3)	31.9	31.9
Airflow (cfm)	4.5	4.1
50 % HACS (%)	13.9	16.1
75 % HACS (%)	13.9	14.5

HACS means Humid Aged Compression Sets. This test is run at both 50 % and 75 % deflection.

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Example 3 shows that a small addition of acid to the foam formulation to partially block the amine TEDA gives the same processing, especially demolding time, while foam humid aging is improved.

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Examples 4 and comparatives 4A, 4B, 4C

Foam production with a high pressure Cannon machine is done using the following formulations:

Example	4	4A	4B	4C
Specflex NC-630	25	62.5	25	25
Specflex NC-700	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
Polyol B	37.5	0	37.5	37.5
Voranol 4053	0	1	1	1
Water	3.77	3.92	3.92	3.89
DEOA	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88
Niax A-1		0.08		
Dabco 33 LV		0.35	0.3	0.3
Niax A-300	0.3			
Niax A-400				0.1
Niax Y-10184	1	1.2	1	1
Voranate T-80 (index)	105	105	105	105
Core density (kg/m ³)	25.6	27.2	27.2	25.6
Airflow (cfm)	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.6
50 % HACS (%)	16.1	20.6	22	20.5
75 % HACS (%)	17.5	19.2	50.6	54.2

Niax A-300 contains 50 % water

Example 4 shows that the combination of autocatalytic polyol B, of the (b2) type, with an acid blocked, gelling catalyst, such as Niax A-300, gives superior foam aging characteristics while overall amine concentration is substantially reduced versus the control (example 4A) which is based on conventional polyols and normal catalysts (Niax A-1 and Dabco 33 LV). Furthermore, with example 4, Niax A-1 is eliminated, while foam processing, especially demolding time, is unaffected.

Comparative examples 4B and 4C show that use of Dabco 33 LV, a straight gelling amine catalyst, by itself, or combined with Niax A-400, an acid blocked blowing amine catalyst, when combined with autocatalytic polyol B, of the (b2) type, does not give a foam with properties as good as that obtained by the present invention.

Other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from a consideration of this specification or practice of the invention disclosed herein. It
5 is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with the true scope and spirit of the invention being indicated by the following claims.

Claims:

1. A process for the production of a flexible polyurethane foam by reaction of a mixture of

5 (a) at least one liquid organic polyisocyanate with

(b) a polyol composition comprising

(b1) from 0 to 98 percent by weight of a polyol compound having a functionality of 2 to 8 and a hydroxyl number of from 15 to 200 and

10 (b2) from 2 to 100 by weight of a polyol compound having a functionality of 2 to 8, a hydroxyl number of from 15 to 200 and containing at least one tertiary amine group providing autocatalytic function,

15 wherein the weight percent is based on the total amount of polyol composition (b)

(c) in the presence of at least one gelling amine catalyst, having a cyclic structure and being not more than 80 % ,on a molar basis, acid blocked,

(d) in the presence of water as a blowing agent; and

20 (e) optionally additives or auxiliary agents known per se for the production of polyurethane foams.

25

Abstract

The present invention pertains to the co-catalysis of autocatalytic amine-based polyols with acid blocked, gelling, amine catalysts, and to the use of this catalyst combination in
5 the production of low density polyurethane foams having improved aging characteristics and reduced VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) emissions.

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